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# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TO THE PEOPLE.

The Dissolution of Parliament is at Hand.

## THE CONSERVATIVES ARE TIRED

Of Their Alliance with the Liberal-Unionist Faction,

## AND WILL GO TO THE PEOPLE.

They Admit That Mr. Gladstone Will Sweep the Country, but That Delay Would Only Make Him Stronger.

LONDON, January 29.—[Copyright, 1892, by New York Associated Press.]—If no change occurs in the political situation serious enough to cause the ministers to reconsider their decision, parliament will be dissolved in May.

A majority of the cabinet agreed at the last cabinet council to hasten elections. The meeting occurred under the shadow of the result of the Rosedale contest.

The report of the Central Conservative Association summarizing advice received from agents in electoral centers on the chances of an early or delayed dissolution was before the ministers, leading to the concurrence of opinion that a speedy appeal to the country is the best policy.

A highly placed ministerial states that this determination is largely due to an official calculation, based on the best attainable data, that the general elections, if taken soon, will give Mr. Gladstone a majority of about sixty, including the Irish vote, while a postponement of the elections is certain to increase the liberal majority and consolidate the liberal ranks, at the same time weakening the unionists.

### The Impending Rupture.

Among the unexpected results of the Rosedale election the impending rupture between the dissidents and conservatives is the most important. The tories have long been fretting under the supposed dictation of the dissident leaders, and have hitherto submitted solely because they believed that the dissidents commanded a number of electoral districts where conservative chances were hopeless. The result in Rosedale disillusioned the conservatives regarding the fighting strength of their allies. Leading conservative papers throughout the country, which better represent the sentiments and policy of the party than do its London organs, concur in demanding that the conservatives be freed from an alliance which now weakens, instead of strengthens, the genuine conservative forces. A rupture, however, would not imply hostility. The cessation of the alliance, according to conservative argument, would not prevent the dissidents retaining what few seats of their own voting power really commands. In constituencies where they still hold some voting remnant they ought, it is maintained, either to hold aloof from contests or support the conservative candidates, without claiming the right to mold the conservative policy.

### The Signal for Revolt.

The signal for revolt against the conservative unionist compact fitly comes from the headquarters of unionism in Birmingham, where a conference of conservative candidates concluded that the time had come to dissolve the alliance. As a large number of conservative agents urge that the question ought to be immediately settled, Lord Salisbury will be asked to take the sense of the party at a reunion of the conservative members as soon as the house of commons assembles. A dissolution can hardly be effected before Whitsuntide. The ministers propose to devote the whole session until Easter to estimates. The Irish local government bill will be introduced on the verge of the Easter recess, and a second reading will be had immediately after recess.

The ministerials rest upon obstruction to the measure to afford them a reasonable excuse for an appeal to the country. The previous prospects of the coming session are having an effect on the personal arrangements of the members of the house of commons. About 120 members will not seek re-election. Others, especially conservatives, knowing the ministerial plans will not take residences for the season.

The proceedings in parliament promise to be marked by a listless expectancy, everybody waiting for the signal to go.

The Irish Party.

The Irish party has been called to meet at Westminster February 9th to re-elect a chairman. In view of the expiring of the present parliament, Mr. McCarthy is willing to retain the chair for the session.

### The Forger's Suicide.

The suicide of Hume Webster, a horse breeder, has been discovered to be due to worse than monetary troubles. He used forged signatures on bills amounting to over forty thousand pounds. A bill presented for payment on Monday with the signature forged led to the discovery of other forgeries. The name of an American financier, long a friend of Webster and associated with him in the Euberville Freehold Company, had been used on the spurious paper. Webster's affairs became so desperate that the frauds he committed, even if they had not been revealed, would not suffice to cover his debts.

### Praying for Spurgeon.

The special night services held in the London tabernacle in behalf of Spurgeon are largely attended. Waiting near the divine's sick bed are his wife, his son Charles, two deacons and other friends. Private telegrams from Mentone received tonight refer to a "prayerful but despairing group" beside the dying master.

### Monsignor Gilbert to Be Recommended.

The Westminster chapter will support the nomination of Monsignor Gilbert as archbishop successor to the late Cardinal Manning. A meeting on February 13th will confirm the nomination in the Vatican.

### BURNED TO DEATH.

Three Persons Lose Their Lives in a Fire Yesterday.

GREENVILLE, S. C., January 29.—[Special.]—The burning of a negro cabin in the suburbs of this city about 1 o'clock this morning was the most destructive fire in the history of this place. Tandy Young, colored, and his two children, aged three and six years, were burned to death in it, and only their limbed trunks, blackened and charred, were recovered. The cabin was occupied by Young, his wife and their two children. The statement of his wife, who is the sole survivor, is

that she and her husband retired only about a half-hour before they were awakened by the flames crackling over their heads, and she barely escaped with her life. Her husband endeavored to rescue the children, but they were all overcome by smoke before they could get out. Their cries were piteous and terrible. She burst open a window in her efforts to assist, but was driven back by the flames. In a few moments their cries ceased, and by the time several neighbors arrived only the charred bodies among the burning timbers were discovered. She has no idea how the fire occurred.

### MORE BUSINESS DONE.

But at Lower Prices, Is the Report of Dun & Co.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Business failures occurring throughout the country during last week, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., for the United States 233, Canada 44, total 267; against 228 last week. It is undeniable that there exists a considerable feeling of disappointment. More business, but at lower prices, seems to be the rule. That the volume of trade is gradually increasing, even in branches which have been dullest, there seems to be no doubt. But in an unusual number of cases, increased sales appear to be the result of some yielding in prices, so that the average decline in prices of all commodities during the past week has been more than one-half of 1 per cent.

Money continues in abundant supply, the movement of products continues large, and the extraordinary exports in December, amounting to almost one hundred and twenty million dollars, against not quite ninety-nine million dollars last year, attract especial attention. The foreign trade of the country in 1891 was greater in exports than also in imports than that of any previous year. There is more business done in iron, but the increase in the weekly output since the unprecedented report of December 1st has weakened the price so that the iron consumers have reduced their purchases to \$100,000 per week. Barmer iron is 50 cents lower at Pittsburgh. Barmer iron is still at Philadelphia and weak at Chicago, and the market for plates is demoralized by the large production, while some structural mills are short of work.

### Reports from the Centers.

Reports from other cities generally indicate a gradual increase in the volume of trade. At Philadelphia iron is quiet and coal demoralized, but dry goods are more active, and the grocery trade larger than last year.

Paints, oils, glass and jewelry are quiet and chemicals steady. At Baltimore the jobbing trade is quiet but manufacturing brisk. Pittsburgh is quiet and coal and many dried glass works closed by date trade.

### Cotton and Wool.

There is a better feeling in the wool market, however, at New York as at Boston, and by cutting sales prove that manufacturing has by no means ceased.

### Cotton and Wool.

Heads of cotton and wool are quiet, and the market for cotton is quiet and many dried glass works closed by date trade.

### General Catchings's Record in Congress

Reviewed.

### DEBATING THE RULES IN THE HOUSE

An Attempt to Clip the Wings of the Appropriations Committee.

### A BRANCH OFF ON TO SILVER.

Mr. Oates Renews His Effort for the Organization of a Steering Committee of Fifteen.

WASHINGTON, January 29.—[Special.]—General Catchings, of Mississippi, will be one of the most striking figures in the present congress.

He is not a man of

national reputation, for he is comparatively a new man in congress. He has just begun his fourth term, but he is recognized by those who know him best as one of the ablest lawyers in the house of representatives, and a man who, when given the opportunity, will

make a reputation. General Catchings is one of the three democratic members of the committee on rules. He is with Speaker Crisp and Mr. McMillin. This committee is the leading committee of the house. It has charge of all the legislation before the house, and one of its members must be the leader of the party on the floor on all parliamentary questions.

General Catchings is a fluent speaker and, indeed, is quite an orator, though on account of his previous committee assignments has never had the opportunity to demonstrate his powers in congress.

He is a native of Mississippi; was born in Hindman county January 11, 1847. He entered the University of Mississippi at the age of twelve years, and was through the popularity of his father, a member of the state legislature, admitted to the bar. In 1861, when the war broke out, he was but fourteen years of age, still he was one of the first to enlist in the Rurit Rifles, which was organized in Jackson in April, 1861. He served as a private throughout the war, being but eighteen years of age when Lee surrendered.

He went to Virginia with the Eighteenth Mississippi regiment and entered Lee's army. He was in the first battle of Manassas and other Virginia battles. During the last two years of the war he served in the cavalry under General Pope and General Johnson's command at Adairsville, Ga., and with it retreated down to Atlanta and then to Savannah. He was in all the battles around Atlanta. He left Savannah in General Ferguson's brigade and met General Davis at Charlotteville, and secured a commission as a second lieutenant in the First Mississippi regiment, and was promoted to first lieutenant in the Second Mississippi regiment, and was subsequently made a captain as Washington, Ga., and with it retreated down to Atlanta and then to Savannah. He was in all the battles around Atlanta. 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## FAIR COLLECTORS.

Atlanta's Collecting Agency Composed of  
Fourteen Young Ladies.

### SOME OF THEIR EXPERIENCES GIVEN.

Miss Kate Early, the Manager, Talks  
About the Agency and Her Inter-  
views with Customers.

Bill collecting may never be reduced to a science, but is progressing very rapidly in Atlanta.

The latest thing in the collecting field is a Retail Merchants' Collecting and Protective Agency, conducted exclusively by young ladies.

The manager is Miss Kate Early, who has associated with her thirteen bright and pretty girls.

It is really amusing to see the look of astonishment and subsequent annoyance that spreads over the faces of some of the boys "dunned" timidly by these fair creatures. The other day one of the prettiest but shrewdest girls connected with the agency walked into the business house of a well-known firm and, being met by the manager, who doffed his Dunlap with true politeness, she asked:

"Is Mr. Black Ink, the bookkeeper, in?"

"Yes, ma'm; come back," was the courteous reply.

Mr. Black Ink, who was at the desk, on hearing his name called, looked up, and at the sight of the fair inquiring creature, quickly walked out, blushing slightly as he cast his eyes at his boss, and in order to make things easy made a regulation bow and commenced: "Ah, good evening, Miss—er, I believe I met you at—"

"But assure you, I am glad to know you." As she said this, she fingered from among a large collection, a tailor bill, and continued her remarks thusly:

"I am representing the Retail Merchants' Collecting and Protective Agency, and I have a bill here against you from Mr. Dull Scissors, the tailor, which I thought I would drop in and collect as I was passing. It amounts to dollars."

The young maid stopped at his boss, and then the girl with, as she felt it must be, in front of him, and began:

"Well—er—yes—I believe—I how much do you say it is? Why certainly I ought to have—"

"That's all right; no apologies not necessary. You just pay me part of it, if you are not prepared to settle the whole bill, and I will again—"

"Ver—er—why certainly, Mr. Cashier just give Miss Collector a check for \$25 and charge to my account," said the now thoroughly wittied youth.

The check was received, and with a cheerful good day and thanks she was gone, leaving Mr. Black Ink wanting to thump himself on the success.

Yesterday a man with blood in his eye, so speak, rushed into Assistant United States District Attorney Angier's office frantically, and threw down a circular letter he had received from the agency, which in very strong language threatened to place his name on the list of persons who were deadbeats and won't pay their honest debts.

"I want to prosecute a concern for violating the postal laws by sending such outrageous stuff as this through the mails. Just look at that, won't you; ain't that a violation of the law?"

The attorney eyed the circular critically and frankly admitted that he did not find the language was stronger than the postal laws permitted to pass through the mails, and advised the infuriated man to present it to the United States grand jury, which will be in session in a short while.

"I will lit it, by thunder, I will do it if it kill me. I won't be bulldozed in any such infernal manner by that gang," said the callous collector.

"Who is it at the head of this agency?" quietly asked the attorney of the excited visitors.

"It is a—a woman, and she is good looking, too, and she knows it, and if she hadn't been she would have been a good subject for a coroner's jury before this, too," said the visitor. "I went to the office to what the life out of the man that sent this, and when I found it was a woman I was so everlasting mad that I came up here to prosecute her."

At this burst of confidence the several gentlemen in the office roared with laughter and teased the would-be prosecutor until he agreed before he left not to prosecute her.

"I will let it drop," he said, "under the circumstances, I swear if we were a circus I would whip her."

Miss Early, the manager of the agency, was seen in the parlor of the Arlington last night, and in reply to several questions regarding the enterprise said:

"Yes, we are all women, there are just fourteen of us in the office. The only male attaché the would-be prosecutor until he agreed before he left not to prosecute her.

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## IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

The Dixie German at the Kimball Last Night.

## TWO NOTABLE MARRIAGES ANNOUNCED.

Other Society Events of Interest in Atlanta and Georgia—Gossip About People.

The most delightful social event of the season was that given by the Dixie Club last night at the Kimball. It was handsomely decorated and presented a most agreeable society.

The evening was a most delightful one for all who were present, and there were many. Among them were:

Misses Joan Clarke, O'Brien, of Nashville; Little Lowry Clarke, Lizzie Lovejoy, D. Murphy, Addie Maude, Mamie Moore, Lillian Markham, Fannie Harwood, Williams, of Augusta; Emma Neal, Leslie Lowe, Mrs. May Hall, Mary Ella Reid, Miss Goldsmith, Wyola, Lovell, Ethel, Toy, Eddie, Richmond, Jim Wylie, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Thompson, of Birmingham; John Grant, Minnie, Louis Rawson, Frank Fontaine, Harry Snook, Jack Slaton, Tom Paine, Jim Powers, Riley, Henry Grady, Jean Black, Hugh Adams, John Berry, Will Lowe, Hiram Malone, Broyles, Douglas, Hardin, Ruey Hayden, Henry Lewis, Jack Cohen, Walter Kirkpatrick, Ottis Smith, Tom Peeples, Gus Ryan, John Rainey, Frank Orme and others.

The North Side Encro Club had a very pleasant meeting last evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Locke, on Linden avenue. The prizes were pretty and unique, and delicious refreshments were served during the evening.

Miss Curtis lectured on the subject of "Delights" to a large and cultivated audience at Phillips & Crew's music hall yesterday morning. She is a delightful lecturer on this beautiful science, and is forming a number of classes. She may be addressed on this subject at No. 83 Capitol square.

Mrs. E. H. Thornton and Mrs. Arthur Childs held a delightful informal reception to their friends yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Thornton's home is a beautiful one, and charmingly arranged for entertaining, and there were many callers on the occasion. Delicous refreshments were prettily served.

Miss Lou Bacon is to be married on the 10th of February to Mr. Willis B. Sparks. Invitations which were sent the formal announcement of the event were highly interesting to all Georgia society.

The invitations are issued by Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Octavius Bacon, who "request your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Mary Louisa, to Mr. Willis Breazeal Sparks, Wednesday evening, February 10th, at half past 8 o'clock, Christ's church, Macon, Ga." After the ceremony an elegant reception will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Sparks at the residence of Major and Mrs. Bacon.

Miss Lou Bacon is everywhere noted for her brilliancy and beauty. She is indeed one of the south's fairest women, and one of the most noted belles of southern society. Many warm friends and admirers has she here in Atlanta, and heartily indeed will the congratulations that are extended to her and the splendid man who has won her. Mr. Sparks is Major's most brilliant and most progressive young business man, and is a prominent social figure in the Central City.

Invitations have been received in the city to a wedding that will be a decided society event in New Orleans and which of special interest here in Atlanta. It will also prove an event of great interest in army circles, as the names of the contestants will be well known.

Colonel and Mrs. Albert Barnes request your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Bertha Rose, to Bernard Albert Byrne, first lieutenant Sixth Infantry United States Army. The ceremony will be on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 12 o'clock, Christ Episcopal church, New Orleans, La.

After March 15th Lieutenant and Mrs. Byrne will be at home at Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky.

Miss Barnes will be very pleasantly remembered by everybody in Atlanta, and she has many admirers here to congratulate sincerely the young officer who has won her.

Mrs. Max L. Young, now of New York, but well known in Atlanta as Miss Rosa Wellhouse, will reach the city next week on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Fanny Wellhouse, 311 Whitehall street.

An elegant reception was given the young people there, and the appropriate hand of Professor and Mrs. P. P. Carter, in Greenesboro. The reception was tendered in compliment to Miss Carter, of Virginia, the charming niece of Professor Carter. The supper was a sumptuous one, consisting of oysters in all styles, fowl, game and numerous delicacies. Professor and Mrs. Carter are noted for their hospitality and the occasion was one of great pleasure to the young ladies of Atlanta and the city.

A leap year party by the young ladies of Greenesboro was given at the residence of Mr. A. J. Eley Thursday night.

Mrs. M. E. Cochran, of Barnesville, Ga., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James C. Cochran at the Talmadge.

**AN INJUSTICE TO BIRDSONG.**  
Bibb County's Jail and Its Jailer Are First-Class.

MACON, Ga., January 29.—[Special.]—The CONSTITUTION today published a correspondence from Dublin containing a statement that E. E. Scott, a Laurens county moonshiner, had harshly criticised Jailer Nat Birdsong and gave a "graphic account of the horrors of the jail." The statement is extremely unjust, as Jailer Birdsong has always represented himself as a model jailer. He is faithful and humane and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the jail are proverbial. Jailer Birdsong was asked today by THE CONSTITUTION if he had anything to say in his defense. He did not think the article needed denial in Macon, but for the benefit of those who were not in a position to know he would make a statement. Said he: "Ever since I have been jailer I have always courted the full inspection of both the grand jury of Bibb County and the federal court, which confines United States prisoners in the jail. Scott spent fifty days in jail under sentence from the federal court, during which time he never complained to me. He did, however, get mad on two occasions with me, the first time on account of asking him to keep his coat clean, and another time on account of my refusing to give him whisky. Judge Speer especially requested me not to allow the federal prisoners whisky, which I was obliged to obey. Scott, I knew, did not like it and blamed me. I have been jailer for eight years, during which time there have been but two complaints, this being the second. Woolfolk was the first." He was very angry with me at all times, which the public knows. However, if there is anything in Scott's charges, I am willing for them to investigate. I attribute his complaints to my refusal to let him have whisky."

Former Atlanta People Assign.

MACON, Ga., January 29.—[Special.]—J. Van, the well-known trunk dealer, assigned this afternoon to Miller Gordon. The assets in his name, \$35,652, account, \$276.05; liabilities, \$32,000, which shows a profit of \$3,652. The creditors are Lieberman & Kaufmann, \$59.76; Abe Foote & Bro., \$15.10. Van formerly did business in Atlanta. After moving to Macon the firm name was J. Van & Co. W. L. Wallace, of Atlanta, was the company. The following is his assignment:

Foot & Bro. of Atlanta, having demand of \$1,333.32, which they claim is due by Van & Co., composed of J. Van and his former partner, W. L. Wallace, who signed the firm's name without any accommodation in the endorsement, by said Wallace, who signed the firm's name without any warrant and authority, and J. Van does not consider the same valid against him.

It is thought the assignment was made on account of this claim.

Tiny, watch-shaped bottles, convenient for carrying in vest or fob pockets, contain Smith's Bile Beans, a sovereign specific for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Malaria and other ailments.

BERNHARDT'S EXPENSIVE TELEGRAM.  
She Paid Big Money to Send It from Macon to Egypt.

MACON, Ga., January 29.—[Special.]—Last night Sarah Bernhardt sent a telegram from Macon to relatives in Cairo, Egypt, telling them of her health and her reception in this city. The telegram was written in French and cost \$49.57. It is said that Bernhardt frequently sends these telegrams from different points along her tour. She is said to be very devoted to her kinships.

Bernhardt played last night in Macon to \$1,650. Manager Horne, of the Academy of Music, guaranteed Manager Abbey \$1,500. The manager of the hotel paid only incidental expenses he had out of \$2,500 worth of the receipts of \$1,650. Manager Horne congratulates himself, however, that he didn't lose anything by the Bernhardt performance. Bernhardt left Macon at 6:30 o'clock this morning for Mobile, where she plays tonight. The railroad fare from Macon to Mobile is \$40. Manager Abbey expects to play Bernhardt in New Orleans twelve nights at \$3,000 per night.

Merger's Football Team.

MACON, Ga., January 29.—[Special.]—Merger's football team leaves Macon at 6:30 o'clock in the morning for Athens. The team goes in good condition, and expects to give Athens a fine contest.

ONE MILLION PACKAGES.

Savannah Passes the Highwater Mark in Rice.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 29.—[Special.]—Although there are two months to run before the season ends, the naval stores men expect Savannah to pass the million-package point on Monday. Receipts are now more than one hundred thousand packages ahead of receipts of the same date last year. The event will be properly celebrated by the board of trade. Last year the million-barrel point was passed in cotton.

AN Attempt to Break Jail.

GREENSBORO, Ga., January 29.—[Special.]—Robert Horton, a negro man in jail on a charge of burglary, made an effort to escape yesterday evening. Wednesday night last, by some means he had secured possession of a piece of iron, and with it wrenching the lock from the cell door. It was his intention to assault the sheriff when he came in to feed the prisoners, but Mr. English was too quick for him. As soon as he opened the outside door, he was seized and thrown into the cell door. He covered Horton with his pistol and made him retreat to the farther part of the cell. The iron was taken from him and Horton has reaped, as a consequence of his attempt at escape, confinement in irons.

Ran Her Out of Town.

JEFFERSON, Ga., January 29.—[Special.]—The white woman who has been tramping over the country was taken up by the town authorities and kept in the old jail for a day or two, but as nothing could be done with her, and she was only an expense to the county, she was turned loose and run out of town.

"It leads them all," is the general reply of druggists when asked about the merit or sales of Hood's Sarapilla.

EDWARD'S CREAM BALM ALMANAC.

Contains One Hundred Recipes for making delicious Candy cheaply and quickly at home. This book is given away at drug and general stores.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teaching produces natural, quiet sleep. 25c bottle Reason? Beecham's Pills act like magic.

HILLARP.

Bill Hillarp's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed?

Send the amount to THE CONSTITUTION. A superb Christmas present.

Blue Points

in shell, genuine article. Emery's market.

BILLARP'S NEW BOOK.

Bill Hillarp's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed?

Want to know? Price \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to THE CONSTITUTION. A superb Christmas present.

DARIES.

For 1892 at John M. Miller's, Opera House Block, Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga. Jan 10 1m

BACCILLI IN BLOOD.

Recent experiments read before the last Congress of Surgeons at Berlin, leave no doubt that the true way to **CLEAR THE SYSTEM OF MICROBES** is through the pores of the skin. It has been found that a remedy which kills the Microbes will also destroy the life of the patient; but it has also been found that the Microbes can be forced out through the skin, and it is in this way that the system receives the system of poison. **S.S.**

HAVING SUFFERED much from Contagious Blood Poison, after using half a dozen bottles of **S.S.**, I was RESTORED TO PERFECT HEALTH, and all eruptive sores disappeared. You are at liberty to make any use of my statement that you wish.—J. CROSBY BYRON, 203 Third Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO. Drawer 5.

Cooking Stoves at reduced prices. King Hardware Co.

TRADE MARK

CURE YOURSELF!

Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only safe and reliable remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness of our race. It cures in a few days without aid or publicity of a doctor or physician.

The Evans Chemical Co.

CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Manufactured by

The Evans Chemical Co.

CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

PRICE

\$1.00

MADE IN U. S. A.

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For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 20 cents per week for THE DAILY AND SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 6 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carriers in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

Where to Find The Constitution.  
THE CONSTITUTION can be found on sale as follows:

New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.  
Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine Street.  
Washington—Metropolitan Hotel.

ATLANTA, GA., January 30, 1892.

## A Dramatic Death.

The sudden death of Judge Manning M. Knapp on the bench, while addressing the Hudson County, New Jersey, grand jury, has created a profound sensation.

Judge Knapp had labored earnestly to enforce the law, and bring to justice the officials of the Jockey Club, and the bookmakers on the Guttenberg race course. He had been informed, and had read in The New York Herald, the boasts of the Guttenberg outlaws that they owned the grand jury, and that no indictments would be found against them.

This was the state of affairs, last Tuesday, when the grand jury made their presentations. The judge glanced over the business submitted to him, and as he expected found that the race course outlaws had not been indicted. Then, his righteous wrath burst forth. He called the attention of the jurors to the fact that they had failed to indict when the testimony was plain. He told them that this was a government of law, and they had no right to exempt any class of persons from the penalties of the law. He said that the time had been when the word of his court was respected, and its instructions were duly considered. The judge paused and turned ghastly white. He grasped a package containing the testimony in a habeas corpus case—testimony which he had told the jurors they could not ignore without violating their oaths.

The jurors shifted their feet uneasily as they felt the burning eyes of the angry judge. The next moment Judge Knapp's face turned purple. He sank back in his chair and his head fell. In two minutes he was dead!

Naturally, this timely death, if it may be called such, has attracted general attention to the alleged violations of law at Guttenberg. The people in their impulsive way have jumped to the conclusion that the race track blacklegs and their friends on the grand jury are morally responsible for Judge Knapp's death, and they propose to make it hot for them. The prospects of the Jockey Club just at present are not very hopeful, and it is more than likely that some of its officials will be landed in jail.

A wave of moral reform in New Jersey may be started by this stroke of apoplexy. It may not be reasonable, but it will be all right.

## Causes of Business Failures.

The New York Commercial Bulletin takes up "an analysis of failures" in the last Bradstreet's, and declares that their causes are not sufficiently set forth.

According to Bradstreet, the percentage of the number of failures and of the amount of liabilities due to each cause in the United States in 1891 and 1890 were as follows:

	U. S. percent.	1890.	1891.	1890.
Incompetence.....	18.8	16.3	12.3	8.4
Lack of experience.....	5.7	4.7	2.1	3.1
Lack of capital.....	32.0	39.2	26.1	32.0
Unwise credits.....	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.0
Speculation outside.....	5.6	2.7	11.2	12.1
Neglect of business.....	3.6	3.0	1.4	1.0
Extravagance.....	2.1	2.0	3.4	3.0
Fraudulent disposition.....	3.9	7.9	2.9	6.8
Disaster, com'l pr'ses.....	12.7	16.5	21.3	21.1
Failures of others.....	2.4	2.2	11.9	6.3
Under competition.....	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.9

Now, as The Bulletin very pertinently says, it is very difficult to distinguish between failures due to incompetence or to lack of experience. The lack of capital spoken of may mean too little for the business done, or too little for the credit risks, and unwise credits may mean unwise for the amount of capital, or unwise for any capital. Speaking roughly, says our contemporary, the figures would warrant the belief that about 64.3 of the failures in 1891 and 67.1 per cent in 1890 were due to personal or financial incapacity; about 14.7 per cent in 1891 and 15.2 per cent in 1890 to fraud or neglect, and about 20.3 per cent in 1891 and 17.4 per cent in 1890 to causes outside the personal competence or conduct of the parties.

But, the point is made that Bradstreet fails to state the number of failures of small firms having less than \$5,000 in the United States alone, although the aggregate for this country and Canada is given. The Bulletin says:

As 90.6 per cent of all failures were of this small class, 90 per cent of the liabilities had also belonged to such firms, the aggregate of its failing liabilities would have been \$13,000 average for all firms having less than \$5,000 capital, which is sufficiently improbable to be dismissed without discussion. Or if the same smaller firms averaged liabilities of only one-half of their assets, the aggregate of the failing liabilities would be only about \$64,000,000 for the remaining 1,431 failing business firms, or \$45,000 for each, which is also improbable.

But the number of failures having less than \$5,000 liabilities is only 8,861, while the number having less than \$5,000 capital is 12,769, whence it might be roughly guessed that the smaller firms had on the average greater liabilities exceeding their capital by 40 per cent or more.

It is a curious fact that the number of failures having \$5,000 capital or more is about the same, the number having liabilities of \$20,000 or more. Of course the 1,528 failures having over \$20,000 liabilities each may not have included all the 1,431 firms having a capital of over \$5,000 each, but in the main the list must have been nearly the same.

The amount of liabilities of these larger firms, and of the larger firms, having a capital of each class, would be singularly interesting and valuable statement, which it would seem not difficult for "Bradstreet" to prepare.

It will be seen from these imperfect generalizations that the small firms play a very important part in the economics of the country. Until we know something definite about their liabilities in excess of the

capital, the reports of the commercial agencies will fail very far short of being either complete or satisfactory.

## None of Their Business.

The lottery in Louisiana may be as bad as its opponents proclaim it to be, but the public meeting held in Boston this week to denounce it was an attempt to manage the local affairs of a state from the outside.

When President Harrison opposed statehood for Utah in his message he admitted that when Utah became a state she would have the right and the power to legalize Mormonism within her borders, without molestation from the federal government. Many lawyers in Louisiana argue that the same holds good, or should hold good with Louisiana and her lottery.

It is true that the anti-lottery men in Boston argue that it is their affair because the lottery draws money from their city. And so it might be said, if we had a Mormon state, that Mormonism drew its recruits with their capital from every community, would not justify the federal government interfering, and on the same line of reasoning the sale of lottery tickets in Boston does not justify jumping on Louisiana and her chartered institutions.

But the Boston meeting was held for the purpose of influencing public sentiment in Louisiana. The people engaged in the meeting were eager to mind the business of other people—anybody's except their own. All this is impudent and mischievous. A state has some rights. It can run a lottery at home if it chooses. It can authorize the liquor traffic, and permit the carrying of concealed weapons. It can legalize gambling. It can practically abolish the sanctity of marriage by loose divorce laws. It can do many immoral and impious things, not expressly forbidden by the federal constitution.

This may be a deplorable condition of affairs, but it is so bound up with the essentials of statehood that outsiders have no right to interfere. Louisiana may be on the side of bad morals when she permits the existence of a lottery, but she has the right to be angry with Boston. To put it bluntly, it is none of Boston's business.

## Still Slandering Senator Hill.

The Nashville American proposes to be a democratic newspaper. It is printed in a democratic city, and is supported by the patronage of democratic subscribers and advertisers. It seems to be fairly prosperous, and we presume it claims to be the leading democratic journal of Tennessee. Whether this be so or not, The American is of sufficient prominence to feel the responsibilities of its position. Apart from his own personal and peculiar views, the editor of The American owes it to his readers, and to the party which he is supposed to represent, to give perfectly fair and candid reports of democratic movements and perfectly honest and truthful estimates of democratic leaders. This duty grows out of the responsibilities that belong to the editorial function.

The British came very near getting poor Mr. Harrison cannot be counted on as a reliable Pan-American.

The Tin Colonel of the Mail and Express still cries aloud for blood.

It is pretty certain that Brother Blaine's son has Mr. Harrison's private mark on it.

By retaining his message Mr. Harrison could have cut it up into leading editorials for The New York Tribune.

WAR IS A serious business even when it is out of order to have peace with Chile. What would a war cost?

As EXCHANGE says that "a man who fought in the revolutionary with George Washington has turned up." Such an acrobatic feat as this would do credit to a much younger man.

SPEAKING of Hill's popularity in New York, the republican Baltimore American says: "Fortunately New York is not the only state in the union." This sentiment fits a republican organ, for the party of corruption is at its lowest ebb whenever Hill gets a whack at it.

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**A QUARANTINE**  
Raised Against All Southern Cattle Takes Effect.  
IT ALMOST AMOUNTS TO A BOYCOTT.

Commissioner Nesbitt Notified That Georgia Cattle "Don't Go"—Other News Around the Statehouse.

Strange as it may seem, there is a quarantine against all southern cattle now in vogue. The nature of this quarantine, while it carries a kind of legal endorsement by congress, seems on the face of it to be nothing more than a sort of a boycott against southern cattle raisers.

There has been a little talk about the movement in the newspapers of the southwestern states for some time, but the matter had never taken a serious turn in this country until a little circular labeled, "Regulations Concerning Cattle Transportation" was sent out to the state commissioners of agriculture by the department of agriculture at Washington.

This significant little document was received at the agricultural rooms over at the statehouse yesterday, showing that the quarantine is raised against all Georgia raised cattle, and that no live stock shall be shipped from this state to any other state excepted herein.

Notice is given to the managers and agents of railroad and transportation companies of the state, stockmen and others, that a "contagious and infectious disease, known as splenetic or southern fever, exists among cattle" in the area described as beginning at some point on the Rio Grande river, and running south to Virginia, including all the southern states, Georgia with the rest.

This notice claims to be in accordance with section 7 of the act of congress approved May 29, 1884, entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the introduction of diseases, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals."

How the Law Acts.

From the 15th day of February to the 1st day of December, 1892, no cattle are to be transported from said area to any portion of the United States north or west of the above described line, except by rail for immediate slaughter, and to any camp or station where the same may be observed.

When any cattle in course of transportation from said area are unloaded north or west of this line to be watered, the places where said cattle are to be fed will be separated, and no other cattle shall be admitted thereto.

On unloading said cattle at their points of destination, pens shall be set apart to receive the cattle, and each of the way-bills of said pens shall have a note upon its face with a similar number, and each of the pens shall be set aside to said pens; and the regulations relating to the movement of Texas cattle, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the state were issued, will apply to the cattle in question, and any car that has carried said stock shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are again used to transport stock, either animal or merchandise.

All cars carrying cattle from said area shall bear placards stating that said cars contain southern cattle, and each of the way-bills of said pens shall have a note upon its face with a similar number, and each of the pens shall be set aside to said pens; and the regulations relating to the movement of Texas cattle, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the state were issued, will apply to the cattle in question, and any car that has carried said stock shall be cleaned and disinfected before they are again used to transport stock, either animal or merchandise.

In other words, the resignations of the Rifles' officers may not be accepted.

In fact, it is quite likely that they will not be.

The resignations of Captain Macom B. Spencer, First Lieutenant Richardson, Second Lieutenant Nash, and of Junior Second Lieutenant Holbrook are now in the hands of Colonel L. L. Calhoun.

He received the resignations two or three days ago, and has kept them in his office since.

He will keep them several days longer without taking any official action thereon—perhaps for several weeks or months. He has not made up his mind yet what his recommendation will be, and will go very slowly before doing anything with the resignations.

Colonel Calhoun thinks the affair is to be deeply regretted. As Lieutenant colonel of the Fourth battalion, the resignations of the Rifles' officers were sent first to him. He considers the resignations and makes such recommendations concerning them as he thinks the facts warrant. If he should consider the trouble in the Rifles sufficient to call for the resignation of its officers, he would recommend that the resignations be accepted, or vice versa.

After Colonel Calhoun makes his recommendation the resignations are sent to the governor, to be passed upon by him.

The governor invariably adopts the recommendation of the colonel of a battalion as his decision in such cases.

If Colonel Calhoun were, then, to recommend that the resignations be not accepted, it is more than likely that the recommendation would be upheld by the governor.

This would put the matter in an entirely new light.

The question now is: Was the action of those who requested the resignations of the officers unmilitary or not? Anyway, there is a possibility of the resignations not being accepted.

Colonel Calhoun will not take action on the resignations until in time to get ready for the state encampment in the summer.

In the meantime, the Rifles may be kept on the ragged edge of expectancy. It is certain that Captain Spencer will insist upon the acceptance of his resignation, and over his own signature he has said that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for re-election. That means eventually a new captain for the Rifles.

Will it be Harry Snook?

Mr. Snook has said he could not be a candidate for the place. In fact, he has said that one of the conditions of his being admitted to the firm of P. H. Snook & Son was that he was to have nothing more to do with military men.

Colonel Nesbitt has not yet taken any official action upon the affair.

Taxes Coming In.

Yesterday brought a snug pile of money into the safe over which Colonel Bob Hardinge is wont to preside with beaming smile.

Several hundred thousand dollars in taxes were paid to him yesterday.

Colonel Robert T. Nesbitt, commissioner of agriculture, left yesterday for Macon. He is booked to make a speech before the farmers of that section.

Charley Furlow is busy arranging for paying off some widows of confederate soldiers who have no relatives to represent them. He has to handle pensions for about two thousand widows. Colonel Tip Harrison has to handle money for about one thousand who have given him power of attorney for them.

Dr. G. F. Payne, the state chemist, is busy analyzing fertilizers before cotton-planting time comes.

F. S. MERCHANT HAS RETURNED.

The Trouble Between Him and the Firm Worked for Has Been Adjusted.

F. S. Merchant, the well-known traveling salesman who was several weeks ago arrested in Cairo, W. Va., for embezzlement, has settled the trouble and returned to Atlanta.

The arrest was made at the instance of O'Connor, Ellis & Co., of this city, by whom Merchant was employed.

Mr. Dawson, who is a member of the firm, spoke highly of Merchant's business and social qualities at the time of his arrest, and said that it was probable that the shortage in his account was entirely made good, but that he had to take steps to protect itself, strictly in a business manner.

The accounts have all been made good, the prosecution dismissed, and nothing remains against Merchant. He returned to Atlanta yesterday morning and says he expects to stay.

He is one of the best traveling salesmen in the state.

STANLEY WILL RETURN.

So His Brother Wrote to Mr. John Neal, His Bondsman.

Emmet B. Stanley will return for trial, so Mr. Neal, his bondsman, says.

Mr. Neal yesterday received a letter from Stanley's brother out west, in which he stated that the Emmet would return to stand his trial if he is physically able; if not he will send a physician's certificate proving his inability to make the trip.

The letter states that Stanley is suffering greatly from cataract, but otherwise his health is good. Mr. Neal says that these stories about Stanley's not being able to stand his trial are premature.

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FRENTON'S HEADACHE cures any headache—nothing else.

# Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard. Delicious Cake and Pastry, Light Flaky Biscuit, Griddle Cakes, Palatable and Wholesome.

No other cake or pastry can equal it.

## MAY NOT BE ACCEPTED

The Resignations of the Rifles' Officers May Not Go,

## AND, THEN, WHAT'LL BE NEXT?

Colonel Calhoun Has Taken No Action on the Resignations Yet, and May Not for Some Time.

The Atlanta Rifles' military muddle has taken on a new phase within the last twenty-four hours.

And now the popular gossip will be turned in another direction.

It may not be a question of facts any longer, but a question of whether there is any sound reason for the wholesale resignations in the company.

In other words, the resignations of the Rifles' officers may not be accepted.

In fact, it is quite likely that they will not be.

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IT WAS BRILLIANT.

The Diamond Case Ended Yesterday Afternoon.

A diamond pin, dazzling in its brilliancy, and of very great value, was laid before Judge Clarke yesterday afternoon.

Lawyer W. T. Moyers did the grand act, and as he laid the dazzling brilliant on the table before his honor, a score or more of lawyers sitting around craned their necks for a better view.

Then, there is fine Jersey Butter. We know of nothing more exhilarating than a cup of fine hot Coffee for breakfast, and nothing more delicious than a cup of good, weak Coffee. Why buy poor, weak Coffee, when you can buy our Rijamo Coffee at 35 cents per pound? Our coffee is the purest and finest grade, and is always uniform, and will please you every time.

Rijamo Cakes. We have the pure, plain, country Buckwheat.

Try some of it, and you are eating something that is good for your body, which I dread.

Drs. BETTS & BETTS.

ATLANTA - - GA.

dec-27 sun dai wky n/r m

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,

39½ Whitehall Street. Atlanta Ga.

DO YOU WANT

A DESK?

#2150, Walnut, Cherry or Oak, 4 feet long. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GATES DESK CO., Greenville, S.C.

Send for Catalogue "A."

BALLARD HOUSE

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard House. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience.

W. R. HOYT,

90 Whitehall St.

BLAIRD HOUSE

Bill Arp's New Book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, full gift binding, gilt lettering. All the writings in this book are original. You want to. Price, \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution.

The notes were not paid, and on last Monday.

Mr. Bostick gave his notes to Mr. Bostick, and upon his arrival, he found that the notes were not paid, and that a postpaid expense account to pay.

The amount of the firm was about five hundred dollars, after the accounts had been rounded up.

Mr. Bostick paid a number of the bills of the firm, and Dr. Flagg gave his notes to Mr. Bostick for his share of the indebtedness paid by that gentleman.

Mr. Bostick deposited with Mr. Bostick as security at the time of making the notes the diamond diamond pin.

It was a fifteen-stone pin, and a contract was drawn up between the gentlemen providing for its return to Dr. Flagg when the notes were paid.

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Lawyer Moyers placed the dazzling stone before Judge Clark with a dramatic gesture, and Lawyer Bryan wanted to know if Mr. Bostick was a pawnbroker.

The injunction was not granted and Mr. Bostick will dispose of the pin as he sees fit.

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Manufactured at Detroit, Mich., by Dr. Sanche, the Inventor and Discoverer.

## CURES PNEUMONIA

—AND—

## All Diseases Without Medicine!

On application, will furnish best city testimonials. For sale at \$25 cash, by

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55 WHITEHALL ST.  
Reliable Goods.  
Fair Dealing.  
Bottom Prices.

